Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The toner particles may have a surface property index defined by the following equations of approximately 2.0 or less which is measured under the condition of the toner without external additive:

(Surface property index) =

(Measured specific surface area)/(Calculated specific surface area)

(Calculated specific surface area) =

$$6\Sigma(n \times R^2)/(\rho \times \Sigma(n \times R^3))$$

wherein n represents a number of particles in a channel of a ~~particle size analyzing apparatus that uses the Coulter principle, such as a Coulter Counter~~COULTER COUNTER, R represents a channel particle diameter in the ~~Coulter Counter~~COULTER COUNTER, and ρ represents a toner density.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In the toner for developing an electrostatic image of the invention, when the amount of the protrusions is too large, the toner surface cannot be sufficiently covered with an external additive to fail to sufficiently ensure the transferring property and the developing property. Therefore, it is important in the invention that the toner having no external additive added has a surface property index defined by the following equations of 2.0 or less:

(Surface property index) =

(Measured specific surface area)/(Calculated specific surface area)

(Calculated specific surface area) =

$$6\Sigma(n \times R^2)/(\rho \times \Sigma(n \times R^3))$$

wherein n represents a number of particles in a channel of a ~~Coulter Counter~~COULTER COUNTER, R represents a channel particle diameter in the ~~Coulter Counter~~COULTER COUNTER, and ρ represents a toner density.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Examples of the colorant used in the invention include various pigments, such as carbon black, Chrome Yellow, Hansa Yellow, Benzidine Yellow, Suren Yellow, Quinoline Yellow, Permanent Orange GTR, Pyrazolone Orange, Vulkan Orange, Watchyoung Red, Permanent Red, Brilliant Carmine 3B, Brilliant Carmine 6B, ~~Du Pont~~DU PONT Oil Red, Pyrazolone Red, ~~Lithol~~ LITHOL Red, Rhodamine B Lake, Lake Red C, Rose Bengal, Aniline Blue, Ultramarine Blue, Calco Oil Blue, Methylene Blue Chloride, Phthalocyanine Blue, Phthalocyanine Green and Malachite Green Oxalate, and various dyes, such as acridine series, xanthene series, azo series, benzoquinone series, azine series, anthraquinone series, thioindigo series, dioxazine series, thiazine series, azomethine series, indigo series, phthalocyanine series, aniline black series, polymethine series, triphenylmethane series, diphenylmethane series and thiazole series , which can be used solely or in combination of a plurality thereof.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

15 g of a 1N sodium hydroxide solution is added to the resulting aggregated particle dispersion, which is heated to 96°C with continuous stirring, followed by maintaining at that temperature for 6 hours. Thereafter, it is cooled, filtered and sufficiently washed with ion exchange water to obtain toner particles. The average particle diameter of the toner particles measured with a ~~Coulter Counter~~COULTER COUNTER is 6.0 μm.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 27, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

15 g of a 1N sodium hydroxide solution is added to the resulting aggregated particle dispersion, which is heated to 98°C with continuous stirring, followed by maintaining at that temperature for 6 hours. Thereafter, it is cooled, filtered and sufficiently washed with ion exchange water to obtain toner particles. The average particle diameter of the toner particles measured with a ~~Coulter Counter~~COULTER COUNTER is 5.0 μm.